दूरदर्शन से प्रसारित होने वाले कार्यक्रमों के दौरान इनकी गुणवत्ता को प्रभावित करने वाले बार-बार दिखाए जाने वाले विज्ञापन

1941. **श्री अजीत जोगी:**
श्री एस.एस. सुरजेवाला:

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दूरदर्शन पर फिल्मों, धारावाहिकों जैसे विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण के दौरान बार-बार अनेक विज्ञापन दिखाए जाते हैं जो कि इन कार्यक्रमों में दर्शकों की रूचि कम करते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने दर्शकों के हित में विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के दौरान ऐसे विज्ञापनों का दिखाया जाना कम करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है?

नागर विमानन मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री सी.एम. इब्राहिम): (क) जी, नहीं। दूरदर्शन यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सावधानी बरतता है कि विज्ञापन इस प्रकार से प्रस्तुत किए जाएं कि उनसे कार्यक्रमों की निरन्तरता एवं रूचि में बाधा न हो।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Annual Report of IMF

1942. PROF. RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Govt. have received the recent Annual Report of the International Monetary Fund;

(b) if so, the salient features of the report relating to India and findings in respect of Indian Banking and unutilised loans particular; and

(c) Govt.'s reaction to these findings and action, if any, proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report emphasizes robust economic expansion and solid external position of the economy as a result of the reforms initiated in 1991. It highlights that real GDP growth was estimated at about 6% in 1994-95, reserves rose to a comfortable level, the current account deficit was modest, exports were growing rapidly and the exchange rate was broadly competitive. The report also discusses the inflationary situation rising interest rates, public debt, the insufficient progress in fiscal adjustment and Deterioration in the States finances. It stressed the need to limit and then phase out Government borrowings from RBI.

On the external front, the report endorsed India's cautious approach to managing capital inflows and encouraged a greater role for Foreign Direct Investment. It argues that achieving rapid growth, price stability and sustained poverty reduction would require a vigorous promotion of the private sector including participation of foreign investor; fiscal consolidation should be based on raising revenue by broadening the tax base, improving cost recovery and pruning low priority spending. The report also stressed additional structural reforms.

The report however does not contain any findings in respect of Indian banking and unutilised loans.

(c) Govt. on its own has been taking various measures which are contained in the Budget speech for the year 1996-97.

Fiscal discipline in Government offices

1943. SHRI O.P. KOHLI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no fiscal discipline in the Government offices and the Government departments are overspending the sanctioned budget;

(b) if so, whether Government have carried out any survey in this behalf, if so, the details of the departments that have been found overspending the budget; and

(c) what action has been taken against those departments?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM); (a) and (b) The total excess expenditure was less than 0.2% of the total sanctioned Budget of the Government in the last three years for which audited accounts are available. Therefore, the presumption that there is no fiscal discipline in Government offices and they are overspending the sanctioned Budget is not correct.

The expenditure incurred by each Department is monitored against the sanctioned provision by the administrative Ministry/Department itself and Ministry of Finance from time to time.

(c) Does not arise.

Removal of Import duty on Oleo Pine Resin

1944. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from various agencies regarding removal of import duty on Oleo Pine Resin used by a large number of SSI/Cottage Industries for manufacture of Loban, Chapada and Agarbati etc;

(b) if so, details of action taken/proposed by Government to re-examine the validity and merit of the case;

(c) the reasons for reduction of customs duty on Resin (finished product) from 65% to 40% while increasing it on OPR (Primary raw material) from 10% to 20%; and

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider/re-examine the validity merit of the cases for suitable modification and provide relief to the domestic sector?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) The Government have received representations requesting reduction in import duty on oleopine resin (OPR), Import duty on Resin (finfished product) had been reduced in line with the general reduction in customns duty. In 1995, the basic customs duty on OPR was raised from 10% to 20% in order to give adequate protection to domestic manufacturers of OPR. This duty is not expected to affect the domestic manufacturers of resin who are adequately protected by a higher duty of 40% on imports of Resin (finished product). On balance, the present duty structure seems to provide adequate protection to manufacturers of OPR as well those of Resin (finished product).

New Credit Policy

1945. SHRI RAHAS BIHARI BARIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has announced its new credit policy in the year 1996-97;

(b) if so, the salient features of the new policy; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) The monetary and credit policy for the second half of 1996-97 was announced by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on October, 19, 1996. The salient features of the policy are as follows:—

(i) Lowering of the Cash Reserve Ratio by 2 percentage points between October 1996 and January 1997 in 4 equal phases of 0.5 percentage points each with effect from the fortnights beginning October 26, 1996, November 9, 1996, January 4, 1997 and January 18, 1997 respectively.

(ii) lowering of the export credit refinance limits of banks from the fortnight beginning November 9, 1996.

(iii) Raising the target for export credit by 2 percentage points to 12 per cent of net bank credit to be achieved by the end of march, 1997.